(8) he can evict the occupant, even though assessment or prohibitory assessment is ;

(9) he can commit an occupant to custody in case of continued obstruction or ıce ;

(10) the Government have the power to frame Rules under the Regulation ;

(11) if officers other than Division Peishkars are empowered to take action under the gulation, the Government have the power to direct that appeals from their decisions shall to the Division Peishkar ; and

(12) there is no second appeal from the Peishkar's decision, the right of the Dewan to vise such proceedings, if necessary, being reserved.

Sir, as this is an important measure, I have set out the main features of the Bill at some length. Sufficient care has been taken not to interfere in the least with the vested rights of others. I may state in conclusion that no considerations of revenue have influenced the Government in any of the proposed amendments, and the Bill is only intended to prevent encroachments upon, or unauthorised occupation of, Government lands and Porambokes and lands used or reserved for public purposes in private estates. With these remarks I beg to move that the principle of the Bill be affirmed."

Seconded by Mr. Mahadeva Aiyar.

Carried.

Mr. Subba Aiyar then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Mover and Messrs. Vieyra, Raman Pillai, Velu Pillai and Parameswara Menon, to report within two months.

The motion was accordingly carried by the Council.

THE CRIMINAL TRIBES BILL.

Mr. Subba Aiyar next introduced the Criminal Tribes Bill, and, in doing so, spoke as follows :—

"Sir,

I beg to introduce the Criminal Tribes Bill. The question may naturally be asked whe- ıer we have any criminal tribes in Travancore and whether there is any necessity for such a 'ece of legislation. No doubt we are fortunate in having no settlements of criminal tribes in 'ravancore. In British India, the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911, has been passed, and a strict vorking of the same has a tendency to drive a number of desperate characters into the adjoining ative States. With the rapid opening up of the country and the improved facilities for com- ıunication, the chances of bad characters getting into Travancore are much greater. Seeing ıat the forest area in Travancore is very large, it may be very difficult to find them out, and ven if they are found out, it may be very difficult to do anything with them before offences are mmitted. The Police Commissioner had of late some instances of such gangs getting into 'avancore. The present Regulation is therefore drafted on the lines of the British Indian Act, I of 1911. Under the Regulation, any gang or class of persons declared as such will be a criminal tribe". The expression will also include the criminal tribes of British India and of ative States other than Travancore.

The main features of the Bill are :—

(1) that every member of a criminal tribe should give the necessary information to e District Magistrate regarding his name and other descriptions necessary for identification ıd that the same should be entered in a Register ;

(2) that the finger impressions of the members of the tribe should be recorded :

(3) that the members should report themselves at fixed intervals ;

(4) that they should notify their place of residence, as also any change or intended hange of residence and any absence or intended absence from their residence ;

(5) that, if the District Magistrate or the Police Commissioner thinks that any mem- er of a tribe should be restricted in his movements or settled in any place of residence, the same could be done under the orders of Government ;

(6) that industrial, agricultural, or reformatory settlements may be established, and he criminal tribe may be placed therein, and if necessary, schools may be opened for the children of such tribes ; and

(7) that there are penal provisions for disobedience of any Rule made by Government under the Regulation and punishments for other offences.

From the Bill it will appear that it is intended to have a very strict supervision over cri- ıinal tribes if they settle in Travancore. If there is no prospect of the tribes getting a better 'eatment here and if there is a chance of their being run down by the Police here working in ırmony with the British Indian Police or the Police in any other Native State, the chances of tting such tribes into Travancore will be very much minimised. The Bill being mainly in- ıded to prevent ingress of criminal tribes into Travancore, I do not think that there is a elihood of the Bill being contentious. I therefore move that the principle of the Bill be irmed."

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Seconded by Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar.

Carried.

Mr. Subba Aiyar then moved that the Bill be committed to a Select Committee consi- of the Mover and Messrs. Vieyra, Richardson, Rangaswami Aiyangar and Velu Pillai, to r within two months.

Seconded by Mr. Vieyra.

Carried.

THE CHRISTIAN SUCCESSION BILL.

Mr. Subba Aiyar presented the report of the Select Committee on the Christian Succession Bill, and moved that the report and the Bill be taken up for consideration.

The President observed that petitions had been received for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill and suggested that the discussion of the Bill be therefore adjourned.

The Council adopted the President's suggestion.

THE COMPANIES BILL.

Mr. Subba Aiyar then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Companies Bill, and moved that the report and the Bill be taken up for consideration at once.

Seconded by Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar.

Carried.

The consideration of the Companies Bill was accordingly taken up and continued till 5 P. M., when the Council adjourned.

The Council met again at 12 noon on the following day. All the Members who attended on the previous day were present except Mr. Parameswaran Pillai. The Council resumed the consideration of the Companies Bill.

Section 75, Sub-section (3), Clause (d).

Mr. Subrahmanya Aiyar moved that the words "(if any)" be substituted between the words "Secretary" and the words "of the Company" in line 2 of the above Clause, as the Bill did not provide for the compulsory appointment of a Secretary by any company.

Seconded by Mr. Subba Aiyar.

Carried.

Section 97, sub-section (2).

Mr. Subrahmanya Aiyar moved that the word "or" be substituted for the word "and" occurring in line 4 of the above sub-section, in order to make the meaning clear.

Seconded by Mr. Subba Aiyar.

Carried.

Section 126.

Mr. Subrahmanya Aiyar moved that the words "on conviction" occurring in line 4 of Clause (*b*) of sub-section (1), line 5 of sub-section (2), and line 5 of sub-section (3) be deleted, so as to make the penal provisions in that Section conform to the other penal provisions in the Bill.

Seconded by Mr. Subba Aiyar.

Carried.

Section 279.

Mr. Sesha Aiyar pointed out that Section 279, sub-section (1), provided for the trial of offences under the proposed Regulation by a Magistrate not inferior to a Magistrate of the First Class, but that it was nowhere provided in the Bill whether any appeal would lie from the convictions of such a Magistrate. The Member suggested that, if it was intended that appeals should lie in the ordinary way, it would be better to make the matter clear by an express provision in the Bill itself.

Mr. Subba Aiyar said that appeals would certainly lie from the convictions of Magistrates under the proposed law just as in the case of convictions of such Magistrates under any other law, and that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code were clear on the subject.

After some discussion on the point, the Council resolved that there was no objection to a separate provision being added to Section 279, providing for appeals from the convictions of First Class Magistrates under the penal Clauses of the Bill.

Mr. Subba Aiyar thereupon moved that the following Clause might be added as sub-section (3) of Section 279.

"An appeal from any conviction of a Magistrate under this Regulation shall lie to the Court to which appeals from convictions by such Magistrate ordinarily lie".

Seconded by Mr. Sesha Aiyar.

Carried.

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